

Local Z_2 scalar dark matter model confronting galactic GeV-scale γ -ray

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We present a scalar dark matter (DM) model where DM (X_I) is stabilized by a local Z_2 symmetry originating from a spontaneously broken local dark $U(1)_X$. Compared with the usual scalar DM with a global Z_2 symmetry, the local Z_2 model possesses three new extra fields, dark photon Z' , dark Higgs ϕ and the excited partner of scalar DM (X_R), with the kinetic mixing and Higgs portal interactions dictated by local dark gauge invariance. The resulting model can accommodate thermal relic density of scalar DM without conflict with the invisible Higgs branching ratio and the bounds from DM direct detections, thanks to the newly opened channels, $X_I X_I \rightarrow Z' Z', \phi\phi$. In particular, due to the new particles, the GeV scale γ -ray excess from the Galactic Center (GC) can be originated from the decay of dark Higgs boson which is produced in DM annihilations.

INTRODUCTION

One of the great mysteries of particle physics and cosmology is the so-called nonbaryonic dark matter (DM) which occupies about 27 % of the energy density of the present universe [1, 2]. DM particle should be very long-lived or absolutely stable, and interact with photon or gluon very weakly (i.e. at least no renormalizable interaction), but otherwise its properties are largely unknown.

The simplest DM model is the real scalar DM model described by the Lagrangian [3–6]:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DM}} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu S \partial^\mu S - \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 - \frac{\lambda_{HS}}{2} S^2 H^\dagger H - \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4, \quad (1)$$

with Z_2 symmetry ($S \rightarrow -S$). This model has been studied extensively in literature, and could be considered as a canonical model for non-supersymmetric DM. However Z_2 symmetry in Eq. (1) is not usually specified whether it is global or local. If it were global, it may be broken by gravity effects, described by higher dimensional nonrenormalizable operators such as

$$\mathcal{L}_{Z_2 \text{ breaking}} = \frac{c_5}{M_{\text{Planck}}} SO_{\text{SM}}^{(4)}$$

where $O_{\text{SM}}^{(4)}$ is any dim-4 operator in the Standard Model (SM) such as $G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$ or Yukawa interactions, etc. Such dim-5 operators will make the scalar DM S decay immediately unless its mass is very light $\lesssim O(1)$ keV if we assume $c_5 \sim O(1)$ [7]. Therefore global Z_2 would not be enough to stabilize or make the weak scale DM S long-lived enough. Therefore it would be better to use local Z_2 symmetry to stabilize weak scale DM [7].

This new local gauge symmetry has another nice feature that DM also has its own gauge interaction just as all the SM particles do feel some gauge interactions, with a possibility of strong self interaction for light dark gauge bosons and/or dark Higgs [8]. Dark gauge symmetry can be realized naturally in superstring theory, for example, where the original gauge group with a huge rank is broken into $G_{\text{SM}} \times G_{\text{Dark}}$.

In this letter, we propose a simple scalar dark matter model based on a local Z_2 discrete symmetry originating from a spontaneously broken local $U(1)_X$, and investigate its phenomenology including relic density, possibilities of direct/indirect detections and addressing GeV scale γ -ray excess in Fermi-LAT γ -ray data in the direction of the Galactic Center (GC). In our local Z_2 model, there are 3 new extra fields (dark Higgs ϕ , dark photon Z' , and unstable excited dark scalar X_R) dictated by local $U(1)_X$ dark gauge symmetry. Due to the additional fields and presumed local dark gauge symmetry, the phenomenology of dark matter is expected to be distinctly different from the usual Z_2 scalar DM model described by Eq. (1).

MODEL

Let us assume the dark sector has a local $U(1)_X$ gauge symmetry with scalar dark matter X and dark Higgs ϕ with $U(1)_X$ charges equal to $q_X(X, \phi) = (1, 2)$ [9]. The local $U(1)_X$ is spontaneously broken into a local Z_2 subgroup by nonzero VEV of ϕ , v_ϕ . Then the model Lagrangian which is invariant under local dark gauge symmetry is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} - \frac{1}{4} \hat{X}_{\mu\nu} \hat{X}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \epsilon \hat{X}_{\mu\nu} \hat{B}^{\mu\nu} + D_\mu \phi^\dagger D^\mu \phi + D_\mu X^\dagger D^\mu X - m_X^2 X^\dagger X + m_\phi^2 \phi^\dagger \phi \\ & - \lambda_\phi (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2 - \lambda_X (X^\dagger X)^2 - \lambda_{\phi X} X^\dagger X \phi^\dagger \phi - \lambda_{\phi H} \phi^\dagger \phi H^\dagger H - \lambda_{HX} X^\dagger X H^\dagger H - \mu (X^2 \phi^\dagger + H.c.). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

We assume all λ 's and μ are positive, and the covariant derivative associated with the gauge field \hat{X}^μ is defined as $D_\mu \equiv \partial_\mu - iq_X g_X \hat{X}_\mu$ with g_X being the strength of $U(1)_X$ gauge interaction. We have kept renormalizable operators only, assuming the effects from nonrenormalizable operators are negligibly small.

Once the $U(1)_X$ symmetry is broken by nonzero VEV of ϕ , we can replace $\phi \rightarrow (v_\phi + \phi)/\sqrt{2}$. Then the μ -term becomes

$$\mu (X^2 \phi^\dagger + H.c.) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mu v_\phi (X_R^2 - X_I^2) \left(1 + \frac{\phi}{v_\phi}\right),$$

with $X = (X_R + iX_I)/\sqrt{2}$, and generates the mass splitting between X_R and X_I , breaking $U(1)_X$ into Z_2 under which $X_{I,R}$ are odd and all the other fields are even. Note that the local Z_2 symmetry guarantees the stability of the dark matter even if we consider Planck-scale-suppressed nonrenormalizable operators.

The local Z_2 symmetry requires extra new fields (dark Higgs ϕ and dark photon Z'_μ (that mainly comes from \hat{X}^μ), as well as an excited partner of DM, X_R), compared with a singlet scalar dark matter model with an unbroken global Z_2 symmetry described by Eq. (1). These three new fields play important roles in DM phenomenology, phenomenological results of which are qualitatively different from those in the usual Z_2 scalar DM model. In particular, if we replace the dark Higgs field ϕ by its VEV and ignore the dark Higgs degree of freedom, our model becomes exactly the same as the excited scalar DM model which was discussed in the context of 511 keV gamma ray and PAMELA positron excess [10, 11]. The main difference of our model from the usual excited scalar DM model is the presence of dark Higgs field, which is dynamical and would change DM phenomenology completely. For example, the annihilation of DM for a right amount of thermal relic density can be dominated by $X_I X_I \rightarrow \phi\phi$ and not by $X_I X_I \rightarrow Z' Z'$, unlike the usual excited DM models. Details of this and related issues will be discussed elsewhere.

The $U(1)$ gauge kinetic mixing term can be diagonalized by the following transformation [12]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{B}_\mu \\ \hat{X}_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\tan \epsilon \\ 0 & 1/\cos \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_\mu \\ \tilde{X}_\mu \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Diagonalizing the mass matrix subsequently, one then finds

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{B}_\mu &= c_W A_\mu - (t_\epsilon s_\zeta + s_W c_\zeta) Z_\mu + (s_W s_\zeta - t_\epsilon c_\zeta) Z'_\mu, \\ \hat{X}_\mu &= \frac{s_\zeta}{c_\epsilon} Z_\mu + \frac{c_\zeta}{c_\epsilon} Z'_\mu, \\ \hat{W}_\mu &= s_W A_\mu + c_W c_\zeta Z_\mu - c_W s_\zeta Z'_\mu. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Here $s_W(c_W) = \sin \theta_W(\cos \theta_W)$ with θ_W being the weak mixing angle, and ζ is defined as

$$\tan 2\zeta \equiv -\frac{m_Z^2 s_W \sin 2\epsilon}{m_X^2 - m_Z^2 (c_\epsilon^2 - s_\epsilon^2 s_W^2)} \quad (5)$$

where m_Z^2 and m_X^2 are the mass-squared of SM Z -boson and \hat{X}_μ respectively, before diagonalization of kinetic and mass terms. In the limit of small kinetic mixing ($\epsilon \ll 1$) and $m_X^2 \ll m_Z^2$ which we are interested in, we find $t_\zeta \simeq s_W t_\epsilon$. A summary of various constraints on Z'_μ can be found in Refs. [13, 14].

From the model Lagrangian Eq. (2), we can work out the particle spectra at the tree level:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{Z'}^2 &= 4g_X^2 v_\phi^2, \\ m_R^2 &= m_X^2 + \sqrt{2}\mu v_\phi + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{HX} v_H^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{\phi X} v_\phi^2 \\ m_I^2 &= m_X^2 - \sqrt{2}\mu v_\phi + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{HX} v_H^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{\phi X} v_\phi^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

which show that the dark matter in our scenario is X_I . In the true vacuum, the mass matrix elements of Higgs fields are

$$\begin{aligned} m_{hh}^2 &= 2\lambda_H v_H^2 \\ m_{\phi h}^2 &= \lambda_{\phi H} v_\phi v_H \\ m_{\phi\phi}^2 &= 2\lambda_\phi v_\phi^2 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $v_H = 246$ GeV is the VEV of SM Higgs. The mass eigenvalues are

$$m_{1,2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[(m_{hh}^2 + m_{\phi\phi}^2) \mp \sqrt{(m_{hh}^2 - m_{\phi\phi}^2)^2 + 4m_{\phi h}^4} \right] \quad (8)$$

Requiring $m_{1,2}^2 > 0$, one finds

$$|\lambda_{\phi H}| < 2\sqrt{\lambda_H \lambda_\phi} \quad (9)$$

Interaction eigenstates can be expressed in terms of mass eigenstates as

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_2 \\ H_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

where the mixing angle α is defined as

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2m_{\phi h}^2}{m_{hh}^2 - m_{\phi\phi}^2}. \quad (11)$$

In the small mixing angle limit which we will be considering in this work, we have $H_2 \simeq h$ and $H_1 \simeq \phi$.

There are 12 free parameters in the local Z_2 scalar DM model as a whole:

$$\begin{aligned} &\epsilon, g_X, \\ &m_X, m_\phi, m_H, \mu, \\ &\lambda_X, \lambda_\phi, \lambda_H, \lambda_{\phi X}, \lambda_{HX}, \lambda_{\phi H} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Among these, parameters associated with the Higgs sector are related as follows:

$$m_\phi, m_H, \lambda_\phi, \lambda_H, \lambda_{\phi H} \rightarrow v_\phi, v_H, \alpha, m_1, m_2 \quad (13)$$

Parameters	ϵ	$m_{Z'}$	m_I	μ	m_1	m_2	v_ϕ	v_H	α	$\lambda_{\phi X}$	λ_{HX}
Ranges	$\lesssim 10^{-3}$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(10-100)$	$\mathcal{O}(10)$	$\sim m_I$	125	$\mathcal{O}(100)$	246	$\mathcal{O}(0.1)$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3}-1)$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3}-1)$

TABLE I: Free parameters and their ranges of consideration. Dimensionful parameters are in GeV unit. The value of λ_X is not specified except the requirement of positivity.

For given v_ϕ and v_H , dark scalar masses are related as

$$m_X^2, \lambda_{\phi X}, \lambda_{HX} \rightarrow m_R^2 + m_I^2 \quad (14)$$

$$\mu \rightarrow m_R^2 - m_I^2 \quad (15)$$

Hence, for fixed m_I and m_R we can freely adjust $\lambda_{\phi X}$ and λ_{HX} which will affect dark matter phenomenology. The choice of values (or ranges) of these parameters is shown in Table I, and the reason will become clear in the following sections.

DARK MATTER PHENOMENOLOGY

From now on, we denote $m_{1,2}$ as $m_{\phi,h}$ and assume

$$30 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_I \sim m_\phi \lesssim 80 \text{ GeV} \quad (16)$$

as the relevant range for the GeV scale γ -ray excess in the direction of GC. We also assume g_X is somewhat small, for example, $\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$ to provide a simple and clear picture of our scenario. The mass range of Eq. (16) implies $v_\phi \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(100) \text{ GeV}$ for $\lambda_\phi \lesssim 1$ from Eq. (7), and $m'_{Z'} = \mathcal{O}(1) \text{ GeV}$.

Our model allows tree-level dark matter self-interactions mediated by dark photon and scalar particles $H_{1,2}$ coming from ϕ and SM Higgs, for suitable choice of their masses and couplings (see Ref. [8] for DM self-interactions in the scalar DM model with local Z_3 symmetry). However, for m_I, m_ϕ and $m_{Z'}$ in the ranges of our interest, the effects of DM self-interactions are negligible and do not impose any meaningful constraint on α_X , and we can ignore them.

Relic density

If kinematically allowed, DM can annihilate to dark photon, non-SM Higgs and SM particles. The Feynman diagrams for $X_I X_I \rightarrow Z' Z'$ are shown in Fig 1. When g_X is small, the first three diagrams in Fig. 1 give thermal cross section which is too small to saturate canonical thermal cross section ($\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{th}} \equiv 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$). However, in the presence of the s -channel diagram (d), the scattering amplitude is finite even if $g_X = 0$ because of the longitudinal component of Z' , and only the diagram (d) becomes relevant. In this case, ignoring the mass of dark photon in the final states, one finds that the DM

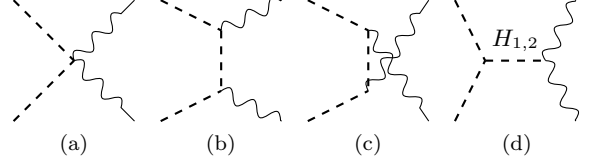


FIG. 1: DM annihilations to two dark photons.

annihilation cross section is approximately given by

$$\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{Z' Z'} \approx \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{s}{v_\phi^2} \left| \frac{\lambda_1 c_\alpha}{s - m_\phi^2 + i\Gamma_\phi m_\phi} + \frac{\lambda_2 s_\alpha}{s - m_h^2 + i\Gamma_h m_h} \right|^2 \quad (17)$$

where

$$\lambda_1 = (\lambda_{\phi X} v_\phi - \sqrt{2}\mu) c_\alpha - \lambda_{HX} v_H s_\alpha \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda_2 = (\lambda_{\phi X} v_\phi - \sqrt{2}\mu) s_\alpha + \lambda_{HX} v_H c_\alpha \quad (19)$$

and Γ_ϕ and Γ_h are the decay rates of $H_{1,2}$, respectively.

In case of two $H_1 (\simeq \phi)$ productions ($X_I X_I \rightarrow \phi\phi$), we take the small mixing angle limit again. For a reasonable choice of parameters (e.g., $\lambda_{\phi H} \ll \lambda_H \sim \lambda_\phi \sim 0.1$ and $m_\phi < m_I$), as long as m_I is far away from the s -channel resonance band, one finds that the contact interaction dominates DM annihilation into $\phi\phi$, and we get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\phi\phi} &\simeq \frac{1}{64\pi m_I^2} (\lambda_{\phi X} c_\alpha^2 + \lambda_{HX} s_\alpha^2)^2 \beta_\phi \quad (20) \\ &\simeq \frac{2.46 \times 10^{-9}}{\text{GeV}^2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{\phi X}}{0.07} \right)^2 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_I} \right)^2 \beta_\phi. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\beta_\phi \equiv \sqrt{1 - 4m_\phi^2/s}$ and we have used $\lambda_{HX} = 0.1$ and $\alpha = 0.1$ in the second line.

DM can also annihilate directly to SM particles. For m_I in the range of our interest, the thermally-averaged annihilation cross section is

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{f\bar{f}} &\simeq \sum_f \frac{N_{c,f}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{s}{4m_f^2} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\times \left| \sum_i \frac{\lambda_i \lambda_{if}}{s - m_i^2 + im_i \Gamma_i} \right|^2 \left(1 - \frac{4m_f^2}{s} \right)^{3/2} \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

where $N_{c,f}$ is the color factor, $\lambda_{1f} = -\sqrt{2}(m_f/v_H)s_\alpha$ and $\lambda_{2f} = \sqrt{2}(m_f/v_H)c_\alpha$ with m_f being the mass of SM fermion f .

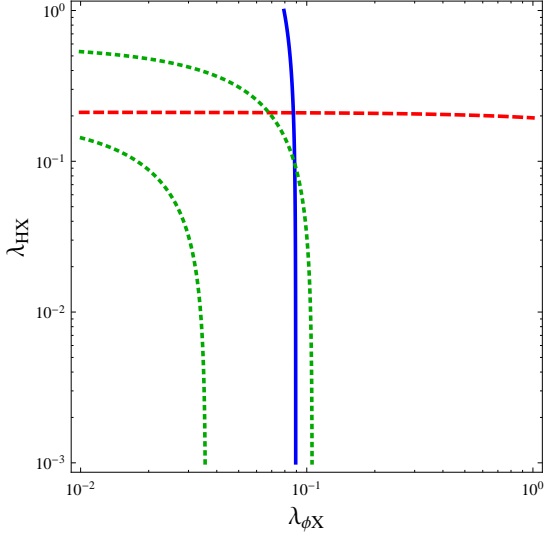


FIG. 2: Contours satisfying $\langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_i = \langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{\text{th}}$ ($i = Z'Z', f\bar{f}, \phi\phi$) as functions of $\lambda_{\phi X}$ and λ_{HX} for $\alpha = 0.1$, $m_I = 80$ GeV, $m_\phi = 75$ GeV, $v_\phi = 100$ GeV, and $\mu = 5$ GeV. Dotted green, dashed red, and solid blue lines are for $X_I X_I \rightarrow Z'Z', f\bar{f}, \phi\phi$, respectively. $\langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_i < \langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{\text{th}}$ in the region between green lines, below red line, and left of the blue line, respectively.

In Fig. 2, the contour(s) of $\langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle = \langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{\text{th}}$ for each of annihilation channel is shown in the plane of $(\lambda_{\phi X}, \lambda_{HX})$. As shown in the figure, the annihilation cross sections of all three channels ($X_I X_I \rightarrow Z'Z'/\phi\phi/f\bar{f}$) can be comparable to $\langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{\text{th}}$ if either $\lambda_{\phi X}$ or λ_{HX} is of $\mathcal{O}(0.1)$. Interestingly, for $\langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{Z'Z'}$ with $\mu \sim 5$ GeV, a cancellation between the contribution of $\lambda_{\phi X}$ and μ in Eqs. (18) and (19) results in an appearance of a band of $\langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{Z'Z'} < \langle\sigma v_{\text{rel}}\rangle_{\text{th}}$. For a much smaller or larger μ , such a band disappears for $\lambda_{\phi X}, \lambda_{HX} \lesssim 1$.

If X_R and X_I are highly degenerate, the co-annihilation of X_R and X_I is also possible. However, for $\mu = \mathcal{O}(1 - 10)$ GeV and $v_\phi \sim 100$ GeV which we take in this paper, the degeneracy is not high. In this case, even if X_R might not decay until X_I freezes out, the number density of X_R is much smaller than that of X_I . Hence, we can ignore the possible effect of co-annihilation. For $\delta m \equiv m_R - m_I \gg m_{Z'}$, the decay rate of X_R is

$$\Gamma_R \approx \frac{\alpha_X}{4} \left(\frac{m_R}{m_{Z'}} \right)^2 m_R \left[1 - \frac{m_I^2}{m_R^2} \right]^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\mu^2 v_\phi}{m_R^2} \quad (22)$$

Hence, unless μ is smaller than GeV scale by many orders of magnitude, X_R decays well before its would-be freeze-out. Note that, if the mass splitting between X_R and X_I were given by hand, Γ_R would diverge in the limit of $m_{Z'} = 0$ (or $v_\phi = 0$), but in our local Z_2 model such a divergence is absent.

Indirect detection: GeV scale γ -ray excess at Fermi-LAT

In Ref. [15], some of present authors showed that DM pair-annihilations to light non-SM Higgses (ϕ) which eventually decay dominantly to $b\bar{b}$ or $\tau\bar{\tau}$ can explain the GeV scale γ -ray excess in the direction of the Galactic Center (GC) if $\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\phi\phi} \sim 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3/\text{s}$ [16–24] (see also [25–37]). The model at hand in this paper can work in the same way for the γ -ray excess as long as we take [49]

$$\frac{m_h}{2} < m_I \lesssim 80 \text{ GeV}, \quad \frac{m_I - m_\phi}{m_I} \ll \mathcal{O}(0.1). \quad (23)$$

Alternatively, DM annihilation to Z' 's ($X_I X_I \rightarrow Z' Z'$) with $m_{Z'}$ replacing m_ϕ in Eq. (23) can do the similar job [34, 35].

As discussed in Ref. [15], contrary to singlet fermion DM, our scalar dark matter allows s -wave annihilations mediated by scalar particles. This means that in our scenario DM annihilation directly to SM particles might be another possibility to explain the γ -ray excess from GC too for $30 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_X \lesssim 40 \text{ GeV}$. However we found that the relevant parameter space does not satisfy the bound from the direct detection of dark matter that is discussed in the next section.

Direct detection

In the local Z_2 model presented in this letter, the direct detection cross section for the DM does not apply for the dark photon t -channel exchange, since it is always inelastic ($X_I N \rightarrow X_R N$) and does not take place for $\delta m \gg E_{\text{kin}}$. Also, the elastic scattering via virtual excited state is totally negligible for the parameter set of our interest [39]. Therefore, the kinetic mixing ϵ is not constrained by direct detection experiments, in sharp contrast with the unbroken $U(1)_X$ case which was studied in Ref. [7] in great detail.

In addition, even if Higgs exchange of DM-nucleon scattering is potentially crucial to constrain our local Z_2 scalar DM model, the existence of extra scalar boson mediating dark and visible sectors via Higgs portal interaction(s) has a significant effect on direct searches if the mass of the extra non-SM Higgs is not very different from that of SM Higgs [40, 41], and the constraint from direct searches can be satisfied rather easily. Note that this feature is not captured at all in the global Z_2 scalar DM model where dark Higgs (and also dark photon, although it is irrelevant here) is absent [50].

The Higgs mediated spin-independent elastic DM-nucleon scattering is given by

$$\sigma_p^{\text{SI}} = \frac{m_r^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{m_p}{m_X} \right)^2 \frac{c_\alpha^4}{m_1^4} f_p^2 \quad (24)$$

$$\times \left[\lambda_{\text{eff}} \frac{v_\phi}{v_H} t_\alpha \left(1 - \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2} \right) - \lambda_{HX} \left(t_\alpha^2 + \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2} \right) \right]^2$$

where $m_\tau = m_X m_p / (m_X + m_p)$, $f_p \simeq 0.326$ [43] (see also Ref. [44] for more recent analysis), and $\lambda_{\text{eff}} \equiv (\lambda_{\phi X} - \sqrt{2}\mu/v_\phi)$. Currently, the most stringent constraint is from LUX [45], and we may take the bound as $\sigma_p^{\text{SI}} < 7.6 \times 10^{-46} \text{cm}^2$ for $30 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_I, m_\phi \lesssim 80 \text{ GeV}$.

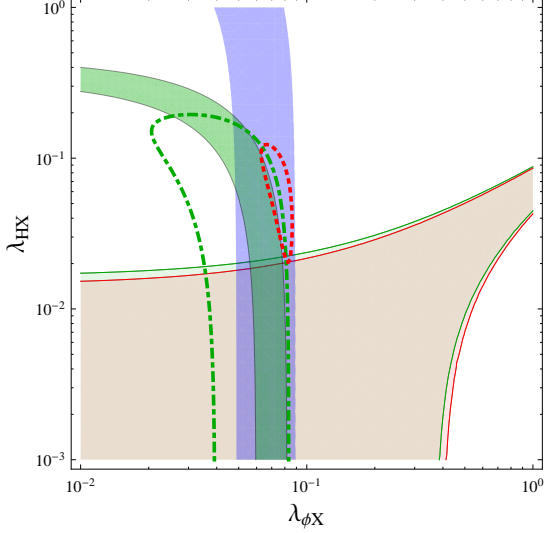


FIG. 3: Parameter space for $m_I = 80$, $m_\phi = 75 \text{ GeV}$ with $\alpha = 0.1$, $v_\phi = 100 \text{ GeV}$, satisfying constraints from LUX direct search experiment (Green region between thin green lines: $\mu = 5 \text{ GeV}$. Red region between thin red lines: $\mu = 7 \text{ GeV}$), $\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{tot}} / \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{th}} = 1$ (Dot-dashed green line: $\mu = 5 \text{ GeV}$. Dotted red line: $\mu = 7 \text{ GeV}$), and $1/3 \leq \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\phi\phi} / \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{th}} \leq 1$ (Blue region). In the dark green region, $\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{Z'Z'} / \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{th}} \leq 0.1$, so the contribution of Z' -decay to GeV scale excess of γ -ray may be safely ignored.

In Fig. 3, we show parameter space satisfying the direct detection constraint from LUX, and providing a right amount of relic density for $m_I = 80 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_\phi = 75 \text{ GeV}$ as an example with a couple of choices of μ . Also, depicted is the region in which GeV scale excess of γ -ray from the GC can be explained by $X_I X_I \rightarrow \phi\phi$ while $X_I X_I \rightarrow Z' Z'$ is somewhat suppressed. Note that, depending on μ , parameters satisfying $\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{tot}} / \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{th}} = 1$ define a contour in the $(\lambda_{\phi X}, \lambda_{HX})$ plane. The reason of this is clear from Fig. 2 in which upper bounds of $\lambda_{\phi X}$ and λ_{HX} can be found. From Eqs. (17), (18) and (19), one can see that the parameter $\lambda_{\phi X}$ is bounded from both above and below when λ_{HX} is very small. As μ becomes large, the bounds of $\lambda_{\phi X}$ move toward larger values, and then λ_{HX} is bounded from below (red dotted line in Fig. 3) because of $\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\phi\phi}$ contribution. We found that a region in which all the constraints are satisfied and γ -ray excess can be explained appears for $\mu \sim 5 \text{ GeV}$ with $\lambda_{\phi X} \lesssim 0.1$ and $\lambda_{HX} \lesssim 0.01$. Although we haven't shown

explicitly in this letter, for $m_I \sim 30 \text{ GeV}$, we could find a parameter space satisfying LUX bound, but GeV excess of γ -ray could not be explained due to the smallness of $\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{f\bar{f}}$ contribution to $\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{tot}}$.

IMPLICATIONS ON COLLIDER EXPERIMENTS

For the canonical set of parameters used in Figs. 2 and 3, SM-Higgs can not decay directly either to dark matter or to dark Higgses. However, as discussed in Ref. [40], the presence of dark Higgs boson which mixes with the SM Higgs boson causes a universal suppression of the signals of SM-channels in collider experiments. Also, because the mass of dark Higgs is not very different from that of SM Higgs, the mono-jet search is also affected (see Ref. [48]), compared with the Higgs-portal models in effective field theory approach. Since these effects are generic in models of dark Higgs mixed with SM Higgs, it is difficult to probe our model at collider even if afore-mentioned effects are found.

CONCLUSION

In this letter, we presented a scalar DM model where a local Z_2 symmetry originating from a spontaneously broken local $U(1)_X$ guarantees the DM stability. Contrary to the usual global Z_2 scalar DM model, our model contains three new extra fields (dark photon Z'_μ , dark Higgs ϕ and the excited DM partner X_R) with kinetic and Higgs portal interactions dictated by local gauge invariance and renormalizability. Analyzing this model, we showed that the existence of those three extra fields results in dark matter phenomenology which is qualitatively different from the usual Z_2 scalar DM models. The resulting new model can accommodate thermal relic density of scalar DM without conflict with the invisible Higgs branching ratio and the bounds from DM direct detections, thanks to the newly opened channels $X_I X_I \rightarrow Z' Z', \phi\phi$. In particular, the dark Higgs boson allows for the model to accommodate the GeV scale excess of γ -rays from the direction of Galactic Center.

We considered the GC γ -ray for phenomenological analysis of the local Z_2 scalar DM model, which depended only on a particular corner of parameter space of the model. Even if some of these anomalies go away, the local Z_2 model presented here could be regarded as an alternative to the usual real scalar DM model defined by Eq. (1) with global Z_2 symmetry. The local Z_2 model has many virtues: (i) dynamical mechanism for stabilizing scalar DM is there with massive dark photon and opens new channels for DM annihilation, (ii) DM self-interaction could be accommodated due to the new fields in the local Z_2 model [8], (iii) the dark Higgs improves EW vacuum stability up to Planck scale [40, 41, 46], and opens a new

window for Higgs inflation [47], (iv) the excited DM X_R is built in the model due to $U(1)_X \rightarrow Z_2$ dark symmetry breaking. All of these facts make the local Z_2 model interesting and DM phenomenology becomes very rich due to the underlying local dark gauge symmetry stabilizing the scalar DM. We plan to present more extensive phenomenological analysis of local Z_2 scalar DM model in separate publications, along with phenomenology of the excited DM and also the local Z_2 fermion DM model.

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and the corresponding p-value equal to $\simeq 0.40$ [38]. The present model can accommodate such value without any difficulty, although we do not elaborate on this detail.

[50] See Refs. [40, 41] for the original discussions on this point,

and Ref. [42] for more discussion on the correlation between the invisible Higgs branching ratio and the direct detection cross section in the Higgs portal SFDM and SVDM models.